10826238

```
=> s glycopyrrolate/cn
L1            1 GLYCOPYRROLATE/CN

=> s glycopyrronium bromide/cn
L2            1 GLYCOPYRRONIUM BROMIDE/CN

=> s methscopolamine
L3           10 METHSCOPOLAMINE

=> s homatropine
L4           39 HOMATROPINE

=> s methantheline
L5            3 METHANTHELINE

=> s propantheline
L6            5 PROPANTHELINE

=> s ambutonium
L7            2 AMBUTONIUM

=> s benzilonium
L8            7 BENZILONIUM

=> d dibutoline
'DIBUTOLINE' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'REGISTRY'

The following are valid formats:

Substance information can be displayed by requesting individual
fields or predefined formats.  The predefined substance formats
are:  (RN = CAS Registry Number)

REG    - RN
SAM    - Index Name, MF, and structure - no RN
FIDE   - All substance data, except sequence data
IDE    - FIDE, but only 50 names
SQIDE  - IDE, plus sequence data
SQIDE3 - Same as SQIDE, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used
SQD    - Protein sequence data, includes RN
SQD3   - Same as SQD, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used
SQN    - Protein sequence name information, includes RN

EPROP  - Table of experimental properties
PPROP  - Table of predicted properties
PROP   - EPROP, ETAG, PPROP and SPEC

Any CA File format may be combined with any substance format to
obtain CA references citing the substance.  The substance formats
must be cited first.  The CA File predefined formats are:

ABS  -- Abstract
APPS -- Application and Priority Information
BIB  -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data
CAN  -- CA Accession Number
CBIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data (compressed)
IND  -- Index Data
IPC  -- International Patent Classification
PATS -- PI, SO
```

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STD -- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS -- ABS, indented, with text labels
IBIB -- BIB, indented, with text labels
ISTD -- STD format, indented

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

The ALL format gives FIDE BIB ABS IND RE, plus sequence data when
it is available.
The MAX format is the same as ALL.
The IALL format is the same as ALL with BIB ABS and IND indented,
with text labels.

For additional information, please consult the following help
messages:

HELP DFIELDS -- To see a complete list of individual display fields.
HELP FORMATS -- To see detailed descriptions of the predefined formats.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (IDE):end

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:28:35 ON 19 NOV 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:32:20 ON 19 NOV 2008
L1   1 S GLYCOPYRROLATE/CN
L2   1 S GLYCOPYRRONIUM BROMIDE/CN
L3   10 S METHSCOPOLAMINE
L4   39 S HOMATROPINE
L5   3 S METHANTHELINE
L6   5 S PROPANTHELINE
L7   2 S AMBUTONIUM
L8   7 S BENZILONIUM

=> s dibutoline
L9   3 DIBUTOLINE

=> s diphemanil
L10   3 DIPHEMANIL

=> s emepronium
L11   4 EMEPRONIUM

=> s blycopyrronium
L12   0 BLYCOPYRRONIUM

=> s isopropamide
L13   10 ISOPROPAMIDE

=> s lachesine
L14   1 LACHESINE

=> s mepenzolate
L15   7 MEPENZOLATE

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```
=> s oxyphenonium
L16         13 OXYPHENONIUM

=> s ipratropium
L17          8 IPRATROPIUM

=> s atropine
L18        236 ATROPINE

=> s hyoscine
L19         55 HYOSCINE

=> s methobromide
L20        634 METHOBROMIDE

=> s methobromide/cn
L21          0 METHOBROMIDE/CN

=> file medicine
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 115.51     116.77

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FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 15:41:50 ON 19 NOV 2008

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:41:50 ON 19 NOV 2008

FILE 'USPATOLD' ENTERED AT 15:41:50 ON 19 NOV 2008

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 15:41:50 ON 19 NOV 2008

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:28:35 ON 19 NOV 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:32:20 ON 19 NOV 2008

L1	1	S	GLYCOPYRROLATE/CN
L2	1	S	GLYCOPYRRONIUM BROMIDE/CN
L3	10	S	METHSCOPOLAMINE
L4	39	S	HOMATROPINE
L5	3	S	METHANTHELINE
L6	5	S	PROPANTHELINE
L7	2	S	AMBUTONIUM
L8	7	S	BENZILONIUM
L9	3	S	DIBUTOLINE
L10	3	S	DIPHEMANIL
L11	4	S	EMEPRONIUM
L12	0	S	BLYCOPYRRONIUM
L13	10	S	ISOPROPAMIDE
L14	1	S	LACHESINE
L15	7	S	MEPENZOLATE
L16	13	S	OXYPHENONIUM
L17	8	S	IPRATROPIUM
L18	236	S	ATROPINE
L19	55	S	HYOSCINE
L20	634	S	METHOBROMIDE
L21	0	S	METHOBROMIDE/CN

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CAPLUS, DDFB, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, IFIPAT, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPRODUCT, IPA, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, PASCAL, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, ...' ENTERED AT 15:41:50 ON 19 NOV 2008

=> s l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5 or l6 or l7 or l8 or l9 or l10 or l11 or l13 or l14 or l15 or l16 or l17 or l18 or l19 or l20
3 FILES SEARCHED...
5 FILES SEARCHED...
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L22     296653 L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR
               L11 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20

=> s fungus or fungi
L23    1910593 FUNGUS OR FUNGI

=> s l22 and l23
L24       1296 L22 AND L23

=> s odor or sweat
  33 FILES SEARCHED...
L25     365995 ODOR OR SWEAT

=> s l24 and l25

L26         18 L24 AND L25

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l26
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, DGENE, DRUGMONOG2,
IMSPRODUCT, KOSMET, NUTRACEUT, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, USGENE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L26
L27          16 DUP REM L26 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l27 and PD<2004
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
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  27 FILES SEARCHED...
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'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  32 FILES SEARCHED...
L28          2 L27 AND PD<2004

=> d l28 1-2 ibib, kwic
```

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L28 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:145892 USPATFULL
TITLE: Curing method for pathologic syndrome and medicinal preparation
INVENTOR(S): Epshtein, Oleg Iliich, Kazeny, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Shtark, Mark Borisovich, Zolotodolinskaya, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Kolyadko, Tamara Mikhailovna, Shironitsev, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030099636	A1	20030529	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-311666	A1	20021217	(10)
	WO 2001-RU239		20010619	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	RU 2000-115594	20000620

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ilya Zborovsky, 6 Schoolhouse Way, Dix Hills, NY, 11746
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2894
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . RULIDE in a dose of 1 tablet 3 times a day was started and within three days the taste and odor perception was back to normal and dizziness disappeared.
DETD [0402] Q. Two A. brothers, aged 16 and 19, with the diagnosis of poisoning with dried ink fungi were admitted to a psychiatric unit. As the quantity of potentiated preparation available at that moment at the unit was. . .
IT 50-02-2 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-35-1, Thalidomide 50-37-3, Lsd 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-41-2, Noradrenalin 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-60-5, Proserine 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-85-3, Isoniazid 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-66-9, Probenecid 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-82-2, Bradykinin 58-93-5, Hypothiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-26-7, Cordiamine 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid, biological studies 59-92-7, Levo-dopa, biological studies 60-99-1, Tisercin 64-39-1, Promedol 71-63-6, Digitoxin 71-73-8, Thiopental sodium 76-57-3, Codeine 77-10-1, Phencyclidine 86-54-4, Apressin 87-33-2, Nitrosorbide 92-84-2, Phenothiazine 97-77-8, Disulfiram 103-90-2, Paracetamol 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 298-46-4, Tegretol 299-42-3, Ephedrine 318-98-9, Anapriline 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 437-38-7, Fentanil 439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole

465-65-6, Naloxone 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 586-06-1, Orciprenaline 621-72-7, Dibazol 835-31-4, Naphthizine 982-43-4, Libexin 985-12-6, No-spa 1069-66-5, Depakin 1078-21-3, Phenibut 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 1490-04-6, Menthol 1972-08-3, Tetrahydrocannabinol 2898-12-6, Mezapam 3644-61-9, Midocalm 3737-09-5, Ritmilen 3930-20-9, Sotalol 4205-91-8, Clofelin 5786-21-0, Azaleptine 6740-88-1, Ketamine 6893-02-3, Triiodothyronine 7085-55-4, Troxerutin 7491-74-9, Nootropil 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies 9015-82-1, Angiotensin-converting enzyme 9015-94-5, Renin, biological studies 9025-82-5, Phosphodiesterase 9035-34-1, Cytochrome a 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11128-99-7, Angiotensin ii 12656-61-0, Cerebrolysin 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 14286-84-1, Halidor 14402-89-2, Sodium nitroprusside 14611-51-9, Selegiline 14769-73-4, Levamisol 14838-15-4, Norephedrine 14976-57-9, Tavegil 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15876-67-2, Ubretid 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 16773-42-5, Ornidazole 17479-19-5, Dihydroergocristine 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19774-82-4, Cordarone 20830-75-5, Digoxin 22254-24-6, Atrovent 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23288-49-5, Probucol 23476-83-7, Prospidine 25614-03-3, Bromocryptine 25717-80-0, Molsidomine 27236-88-0, Sodium hydroxybutyrate 28797-61-7, Pirenzepine 29122-68-7, Atenolol 31637-97-5, Etofibrate 34262-84-5 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 34580-14-8, Zaditen 36282-47-0, Tramal 36894-69-6 39391-18-9, Cyclooxygenase 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42408-82-2, Butorphanol 51753-57-2, Phenazepam 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54739-18-3, Fluvoxamine 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 57808-66-9, Motilium 59122-46-2, Misoprostol 59467-70-8, Midazolam 62571-86-2, Captopril 62683-29-8, Colony stimulating factor 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 66829-00-3, Aminalone 71320-77-9, Moclobemide 72841-18-0, Cytochrome a3 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 75438-57-2, Moxonidine 75847-73-3, Enalapril 76824-35-6, Famotidine 79617-96-2, Sertraline 79794-75-5, Loratadine 80214-83-1, Rulid 81093-37-0, Pravastatin 82626-48-0, Zolpidem 84057-84-1, Lamotrigin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 88040-23-7, Tsefepim 96829-58-2, Orlistat 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 106266-06-2, Risperidone 106463-17-6, Omnic 110942-02-4, Aldesleukin 111470-99-6, Norvasc 121181-53-1, Filgrastim 124750-99-8, Cozaar 142805-56-9, Topoisomerase ii 214692-62-3, Omez 383123-63-5, Detralex
(antibodies to; curative method for pathol. syndromes and homeopathic medicinal prepns.)

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:226654 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antifungal amine derivatives and processing for producing the same
INVENTOR(S): Itoh, Takao, Kanagawa, Japan
Nakashima, Takuji, Kanagawa, Japan
Nozawa, Akira, Kanagawa, Japan
Yokoyama, Kouji, Kanagawa, Japan
Takimoto, Hiroyuki, Kanagawa, Japan
Yuasa, Masayuki, Kanagawa, Japan
Kawazu, Yukio, Kanagawa, Japan
Suzuki, Toshimitsu, Kanagawa, Japan
Majima, Toshiro, Kanagawa, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Shizuoka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

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	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6329399	B1	20011211	<--
	WO 9907666		19990218	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-485309		20000518	(9)
	WO 1998-JP3487		19980805	
			20000518	PCT 371 date
			20000518	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1997-223087	19970805
	JP 1998-93567	19980406

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Chang, Ceila
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 4243
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . not limited particularly, in the present invention generally include, for example, when the composition is pharmaceutical formulations, excipients, coloring agents, taste/odor correcting agent, binders, disintegrating agents, coating agents, stabilizers, pH adjusting agents, sweetening agents, and emulsifying/dispersing/solubilizing agents. Particularly, for external formulations. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
13. A method of preventing or inhibiting the growth of fungi comprising contacting the subject or object in need thereof with an antimycotic effective amount of at least one compound or. . .

IT 74-89-5, Methylamine, reactions 75-31-0, Isopropylamine, reactions 86-52-2, 1-(Chloromethyl)naphthalene 89-74-7, 2',4'-Dimethylacetophenone 93-08-3, 2'-Acetonaphthone 98-51-1, p-tert-Butyltoluene 98-73-7, p-tert-Butylbenzoic acid 98-83-9, reactions 99-93-4, 4'-Hydroxyacetophenone 100-19-6, 4'-Nitroacetophenone 100-97-0, Hexamethylenetetramine, reactions 118-93-4, o-Hydroxyacetophenone 121-89-1, m-Nitroacetophenone 122-00-9, 4'-Methylacetophenone 369-33-5, 3',4'-Difluoroacetophenone 403-42-9, p-Fluoroacetophenone 445-27-2, 2'-Fluoroacetophenone 455-36-7, 3'-Fluoroacetophenone 557-66-4, Ethylamine hydrochloride 577-16-2, 2'-Methylacetophenone 577-59-3, 2'-Nitroacetophenone 579-74-8, 2'-Methoxyacetophenone 585-74-0, 3'-Methylacetophenone 586-37-8, 3'-Methoxyacetophenone 753-90-2, 2,2,2-Trifluoroethylamine 765-30-0, Cyclopropylamine 778-22-3, 2,2-Diphenylpropane 939-26-4, 2-(Bromomethyl)naphthalene 943-27-1, 4'-(tert-Butyl)acetophenone 1443-80-7, 4'-Cyanoacetophenone 1779-49-3, Methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide 2142-63-4, 3'-Bromoacetophenone 2142-68-9, 2'-Chloroacetophenone 2142-69-0, 2'-Bromoacetophenone 2234-16-4, 2',4'-Dichloroacetophenone 2642-63-9, 3',4'-Dichloroacetophenone 3637-01-2, 3',4'-Dimethylacetophenone 6136-68-1, m-Cyanoacetophenone 10342-85-5, 4'-Piperidinoacetophenone 18162-48-6, tert-Butyldimethylsilyl chloride 33243-33-3, 2',4'-Dibromoacetophenone 38430-55-6, Ethyl 4-acetylbenzoate 78629-21-7 123577-99-1, 3',5'-Difluoroacetophenone
(preparation of N-(2-phenyl- or 2-naphthyl-2-oxoethyl or -2-propenyl)amine derivs. as medical fungicides)

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```
=> s l24 and pd<2004
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  13 FILES SEARCHED...
  15 FILES SEARCHED...
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  27 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  32 FILES SEARCHED...
L29        926 L24 AND PD<2004

=> s microorganisms

L30    4501061 MICROORGANISMS

=> s l29 and l30
L31        654 L29 AND L30

=> s body odor or body malodor
  35 FILES SEARCHED...
L32       2887 BODY ODOR OR BODY MALODOR

=> s l31 and l32
L33          0 L31 AND L32

=> s odor or malodor?
L34     290910 ODOR OR MALODOR?

=> s l31 and l34
L35          0 L31 AND L34

=> s kill (s) microorganism?
L36      10395 KILL (S) MICROORGANISM?

=> s kill (s) bacteria
L37      26349 KILL (S) BACTERIA

=> s kill (s) fung?
L38       9436 KILL (S) FUNG?

=> s l36 or l37 or l38
L39      38608 L36 OR L37 OR L38

=> s l31 and l39
L40          5 L31 AND L39

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l40
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, DGENE, DRUGMONOG2,
IMSPRODUCT, KOSMET, NUTRACEUT, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, USGENE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L40
L41           5 DUP REM L40 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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=> d l41 1-5 ibib, kwic

L41 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:44334 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Ionene polymers and their use as antimicrobial agents
INVENTOR(S):	Fitzpatrick, Richard J., Marblehead, MA, UNITED STATES Shackett, Keith K., Athol, MA, UNITED STATES Klinger, Jeffrey D., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	GelTex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Waltham, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030031644	A1	20030213	<--
	US 6955806	B2	20051018	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-51765	A1	20020117 (10)	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-262586P	20010118 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C., 530 VIRGINIA ROAD, P.O. BOX 9133, CONCORD, MA, 01742-9133
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	74
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1415

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . comprising at least one ionene polymer and methods for preventing, inhibiting or eliminating the growth, dissemination, and/or the accumulation of microorganisms on a susceptible surface (including, but not limited to, the formation of biofilms on a susceptible surface) comprising the step. . .

SUMM [0002] Infectious microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, algae, viruses, mildew, protozoa, and the like are capable of growing on a wide variety of living and non-living surfaces,. . . are generally treated with well-characterized antimicrobial agents that may be safely tolerated by the host organism. However, the resistance of microorganisms to various antimicrobial agents has increased at an alarming rate rendering many important therapeutics for the treatment of microbial infections ineffective. Microorganisms employ one or more modes of resistance, often rendering them polyresistant. In particular, a great need still exists for effective antimicrobials for wound management and infections of the skin, oral mucosa and gastrointestinal tract. Individual microorganisms not attached to or growing on a surface are referred to as "planktonic".

SUMM [0004] When planktonic microorganisms grow and disseminate on non-living surfaces, they may cause contamination and biofouling of that surface. In many cases a microorganism. . . almost impossible to remove. This accumulation takes place through the formation of biofilms. A biofilm occurs when one or more microorganisms attach to a surface and secrete a hydrated polymeric matrix that surrounds them. Microorganisms existing in a biofilm, termed sessile, grow in a protected environment that insulates them from attack from antimicrobial agents. These. . .

SUMM . . . elicited the antibody and related immune response. Antibiotics typically treat the infection caused by the planktonic organisms, but

fail to kill those sessile organisms protected in the biofilm. Therefore, even if the contaminated medical device were removed from the host, any replacement device will be particularly susceptible to contamination from the residual microorganisms in the area from which the medical device was removed.

SUMM . . . be safe for use by humans and other non-target organisms. Biocides known to be effective at eliminating growth of unwanted microorganisms are generally toxic or otherwise harmful to humans, animals or other non-target organisms. Biocides known to be safe to non-target. . .

SUMM . . . non-toxic, long-lasting and effective at controlling contamination and infection by unwanted microbial organisms, with minimal development of resistant or polyresistant microorganisms .

SUMM . . . the present invention relates to antimicrobial compositions and methods of preventing, inhibiting, or eliminating the growth, dissemination and accumulation of microorganisms on susceptible surfaces, particularly in a health-related environment.

SUMM . . . comprising at least one ionene polymer and methods for preventing, inhibiting or eliminating the growth, dissemination, and/or the accumulation of microorganisms on a susceptible surface (including, but not limited to, the formation of biofilms on a susceptible surface) comprising the step. . .

SUMM . . . mammals as well as for use in the prevention, inhibition or elimination of the growth, dissemination, and/or the accumulation of microorganisms on a susceptible surface (including, but not limited to, the formation of biofilms). Particular susceptible surfaces include those surfaces that. . .

SUMM [0060] The ionene polymers and compositions of the invention are also particularly useful for inhibiting the growth and dissemination, of microorganisms, particularly on surfaces wherein such growth is undesirable. The term "inhibiting the growth of microorganisms " means that the growth, dissemination, accumulation, and/or the attachment, e.g. to a susceptible surface, of one or more microorganisms is impaired, retarded, eliminated or prevented. In a preferred embodiment, the antimicrobial compositions of the inventions are used in methods. . .

SUMM . . . surface, as understood herein further provides a plane whose mechanical structure, without further treatment, is compatible with the adherence of microorganisms. Microbial growth and/or biofilm formation with health implications can involve those surfaces in all health-related environments. Such surfaces include, but. . .

SUMM [0065] In accordance with the invention, a method for preventing, inhibiting or eliminating the growth, dissemination and/or accumulation of microorganisms on a susceptible surface (including but not limited to the formation of biofilms) comprises the step of contacting such surface. . .

SUMM . . . that are advantageously coated with a polymer of the present invention are those in which inhibition of the growth of microorganisms and/or biofilms is desirable, e.g., medical devices, medical furniture and devices exposed to aqueous environments. Examples of such articles are. . .

DETD [0109] The purpose of this assay is to determine how rapidly biocidal compounds of the invention kill microorganisms.

IT 28728-55-4P 31987-01-6P 53037-01-7P 53037-02-8P
53037-46-0P 53037-50-6P 158400-74-9P 158446-46-9P 443303-47-7P
443303-48-8P 443303-49-9P 443303-50-2P 443303-51-3P 443303-52-4P
443303-53-5P 443303-54-6P 443303-55-7P 443303-56-8P 443303-57-9P
443303-58-0P 443303-59-1P 443303-60-4P 443303-61-5P 443303-62-6P
443303-63-7P 443303-64-8P 443303-65-9P 443303-66-0P 443303-67-1P

(ionene polymers and their use in treating mucositis)

L41 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:119301 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Aerosolized anti-infectives, anti-inflammatories, and decongestants for the treatment of sinusitis
INVENTOR(S):	Osbakken, Robert S., Camarillo, CA, UNITED STATES Hale, Mary Anne, Woodland Hills, CA, UNITED STATES Leivo, Frederick T., Carpinteria, CA, UNITED STATES Munk, James D., Camarillo, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020061281	A1	20020523	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-942959	A1	20010831 (9)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US18410, filed on 5 Jul 2000, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-577623, filed on 25 May 2000, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-142618P	19990706 (60)
	US 1999-142620P	19990706 (60)
	US 1999-142621P	19990706 (60)
	US 1999-142622P	19990706 (60)
	US 1999-142624P	19990706 (60)
	US 1999-142741P	19990706 (60)
	US 1999-142881P	19990706 (60)
	US 2000-193507P	20000403 (60)
	US 2000-193508P	20000403 (60)
	US 2000-193509P	20000403 (60)
	US 2000-193510P	20000403 (60)
	US 2000-194078P	20000403 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS, 1800 M STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20036-5869
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1893

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM [0008] Fungi are an uncommon cause of sinusitis, but its incidence is increasing. The fungus Aspergillus is the common cause of fungal sinusitis. Others include Curvularia, Bipolaris, Exserohilum, and Mucormycosis. Fungal infections can be very. . .

SUMM . . . species Peptostreptococcus, Fusobacterium, and Prevotella, are found in 88% of cultures in chronic sinusitis cases (Etkins et al., 1999, Id.). Fungi can also cause chronic and recurrent sinusitis. An uncommon form of chronic and highly recurrent sinusitis is caused by an allergic reaction to fungi, usually, aspergillus, growing in the sinus cavities. Fungal sinusitis usually occurs in younger people with healthy immune systems and is. . .

SUMM [0032] Schmitt et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,950,477, teaches a method of preventing and treating pulmonary infection by fungi using aerosolized polyenes. The method comprises administering to a patient suffering from pulmonary infection by aspergillus about 0.01 mg/kg to. . .

SUMM [0062] Waltimo et al., Int Endod J, 32:421(1999), describes the use of

iodine potassium iodide to kill Candida albicans in vitro. Candida albicans is a fungal organism known to produce sinusitis. Waltimo et al., reports that iodine potassium iodide is more effective than calcium hydroxide against. . .

SUMM . . . has been done to study the mutual effect of simultaneously administered antibiotics, exerted on each other and on various pathogenic microorganisms. The studies performed by investigators show that the effect of simultaneously administered antibiotics is either synergism or antagonism. In the. . .

DETD [0123] The kill rate is determined by the susceptibility of the organism to the antibiotic or antifungals. The kill is determined/measured by a repeat culture and sensitivity test showing no bacterial or fungal growth (as appropriate). If an effective anti-infective is used the infection usually resolves in a period of 10 days to. . .

DETD [0134] Iodine preparations are used externally for their broad microbicidal spectrum against bacteria, fungi, viruses, spores, protozoa and yeasts.

DETD . . . more effective way to provide the medication to a greater area within the sinus cavity resulting in relief of bacteria, fungi , viruses, spores, protozoa and yeasts infections.

DETD . . . treat bacterial and fungal infections, which disrupts cell wall synthesis of bacteria, diminishes adherence to mucosal walls of bacteria and fungi, as well as neutralize endotoxins released by bacteria such as Staphylococcus aureus.

DETD . . . empirically with the antibiotic or antifungal chosen by the physician using his or her experience based on what bacteria or fungus is suspected. If the anatomical structures inside the nasal passageways are swollen or inflamed due to allergy or flu symptoms,. . .

DETD [0213] 2. The laboratory determines the bacteria/fungus sensitivities by drug and reports its findings to the physician.

DETD . . . antibiotic (adjusted for the proper surface tension, pH, sodium chloride equivalence, and osmolarity) that most effectively kills the bacteria or fungus as determined by culture and sensitivity, administered once to three times per day for a duration of 5 to 10. . .

DETD . . . is to reculture the sinuses endoscopically and have the laboratory report come back negative, i.e., reporting no growth of pathogenic microorganisms. The present inventors have discovered that aerosolization should lead to less resistance exhibited by bacteria due to the fewer times. . .

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 61-33-6, biological studies 66-79-5, Oxacillin 124-94-7 147-52-4, Nafcillin 378-44-9, Betamethasone 522-48-5, Tizine 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 564-25-0, Doxycycline 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3847-29-8, Erythromycin lactobionate 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7681-11-0, Potassium Iodide, biological studies 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 13292-46-1, Rifampin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19388-87-5, Taurolin 21593-23-7, Cephapirin 22916-47-8, Miconazole 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 35607-66-0, Cefoxitin 37517-28-5, Amikacin 51481-65-3, Mezlocillin 55268-75-2, Cefuroxime 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60205-81-4, Ipratropium 61270-58-4, Cefonicid 61477-96-1, Piperacillin 62893-19-0, Cefoperazone 63527-52-6, Cefotaxime 68401-81-0, Ceftizoxime 69049-73-6, Nedocromil 69712-56-7, Cefotetan 72558-82-8, Ceftazidime

73384-59-5, Ceftriaxone 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 78110-38-0, Aztreonam 79794-75-5, Loratidine 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 86482-18-0, Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid 88040-23-7, Cefepime 90566-53-3, Fluticasone 96036-03-2, Meropenem 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin 107753-78-6, Zafirlukast 158966-92-8, Montelukast 165800-03-3, Linezolid
(aerosolized anti-infectives, anti-inflammatories, and decongestants for treatment of sinusitis)

L41 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:190752 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with a bioactive materials encapsulated within a biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix
INVENTOR(S): Setterstrom, Jean A., Alpharetta, GA, United States
Van Hamont, John E., Fort Meade, MD, United States
Reid, Robert H., McComas, CT, United States
Jacob, Elliot, Silver Spring, MD, United States
Jeyanthi, Ramasubbu, Columbia, MD, United States
Boedeker, Edgar C., Chevy Chase, MD, United States
McQueen, Charles E., Olney, MD, United States
Jarboe, Daniel L., Silver Spring, MD, United States
Cassels, Frederick, Ellicott City, MD, United States
Brown, William, Denver, CO, United States
Thies, Curt, Ballwin, MO, United States
Tice, Thomas R., Birmington, AL, United States
Roberts, F. Donald, Dover, MA, United States
Friden, Phil, Beford, MA, United States(4)
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Army, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6309669	B1	20011030	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-789734		19970127 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-590973, filed on 24 Jan 1996, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-446149, filed on 22 May 1995, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1984-590308, filed on 6 Mar 1984, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 789734 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-446148, filed on 22 May 1995 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-867301, filed on 10 Apr 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5417986, issued on 23 May 1995 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-590308, filed on 16 Mar 1984, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nash, Caroline, Arwine, Elizabeth
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 87 Drawing Figure(s); 85 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6182
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . of the antibiotic gradually decreases; 3) methylmethacrylate has been shown to decrease the ability of polymorphonuclear leukocytes

to phagocytize and kill bacteria; 4) the beads do not biodegrade and usually must be surgically removed; and 5) the exothermic reaction that occurs during. . .

SUMM . . . of antibiotics for wound infections because higher bacteriocidal concentrations can be achieved and maintained in the wound environment. Higher concentrations kill more bacteria . Applicants' invention for this application is described in Phase I. Furthermore, applicants reasoned that a protective mucosal immune response might. . .

SUMM . . . lipids; glycolipids; lipopolysaccharides(LPS); synthetic lipopolysaccharides and with or without attached adjuvants such as synthetic muramyl dipeptide derivatives; antigens of such microorganisms as Neisseria gonorrhea; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Picarinii Pnfumonia; Herpes virus (humonis types 1 and 2); Herpes zoster; Candidia albicans; Candida tropicalis;. . . pyogenes; Actinobaccilus seminis; Mycoplasma bovigenitalium; Aspergilus fumigatus; Absidia ramosa; Trypanosoma equiperdum; Babesia cabali; Clostridium tetani; antibodies which counteract the above microorganisms; and enzymes such as ribonuclease; neuramidinase; trypsin; glycogen phosphorylase; sperm lactic dehydrogenase; sperm hyaluronidase; adenossinetriphosphase; alkaline phosphatase; alkaline phospha esterase;. . .

DETD . . . lipids; glycolipids; lipopolysaccharides(LPS); synthetic lipopolysaccharides and with or without attached adjuvants such as synthetic muramyl dipeptide derivatives; antigens of such microorganisms as Neisseria gonorrhea; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Picarinii Pnfumonia; Herpes virus (humonis types 1 and 2); Herpes zoster; Candidia albicans; Candida tropicalis;. . . pyogenes; Actinobaccilus seminis; Mycoplasma bovigenitalium; Aspergilus fumigatus, Absidia ramosa; Trypanosoma equiperdum; Babesia cabali; Clostridium tetani; antibodies which counteract the above microorganisms; and enzymes including ribonuclease; neuramidinase; trypsin; glycogen phosphorylase; sperm lactic dehydrogenase; sperm hyaluronidase; adenossinetriphosphase; alkaline phosphatase; alkaline phospha esterase; amino. . .

DETD 109. The vaccine according to Item 103 wherein the antigen is a fungus or derivative thereof.

DETD . . . L/G) ratio for uncapped and end-capped polymer is 0/100 to 1/99 and (b) an immunogenic substance comprising a bacteria, virus, fungus, parasite, or derivative thereof, that serves to elicit the production of antibodies in animal subjects.

DETD . . . antibiotic within the wound site ensures an extended period of direct contact between an effective antibiotic level and the infecting microorganisms. Many drugs have a therapeutic range below which they are ineffective and above which they are toxic. Oscillating drug levels,. . .

DETD . . . understood that effective core loads for certain antigens will be influenced by its microscopic form (i.e. bacteria, protozoa, viruses or fungi) and type of infection being prevented. From a biological perspective, the DL-PLG or glycolide monomer excipient are well suited for. . .

DETD . . . um by volume particle size distribution; 1.17% protein content; 2.15% moisture; <0.01% acetonitrile; 1.6% heptane; 22 nonpathogenic bacteria and 3 fungi per 1 mgm protein dose; and passed the general safety test. We conclude that the CFA/II BPM oral vaccine is. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . synthetic polysaccharides; lipids; glycolipids; lipopolysaccharides(LPS); synthetic lipopolysaccharides and with or without attached adjuvants of synthetic muramyl dipeptide; antigens of

such microorganisms as Neisseria gonorrhea; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Picarinii Pnfumonia; Herpes virus (humonis types 1 and 2); Herpes zoster; Candidia albicans; Candida tropicalis;. . . pyogenes; Actinobaccilus seminis; Mycoplasma bovigenitalium; Aspergilus fumigatus; Absidia ramosa; Trypanosoma equiperdum; Babesia cabali; Clostridium tetani; antibodies which counteract the above microorganisms; and enzymes including ribonuclease; neuramidinase; trypsin; glycogen phosphorylase; sperm lactic dehydrogenase; sperm hyaluronidase; adenossinetriphosphase; alkaline phosphatase; alkaline phospha esterase; amino. . .

IT 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-12-4, Mephenytoin 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-28-2, β-Estradiol, biological studies 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 52-24-4, Thiotepa 52-76-6, Lynestrenol 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-11-5, Nicotine; 55-48-1, Atropine sulfate 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-86-7, Nitrogen mustard 56-53-1, Diethyl stilbestrol 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-33-0, Sodium pentobarbital 57-42-1, Meperidine 57-53-4, Meprobamate 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-85-2, Testosterone propionate 57-92-1, Streptomycin A, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-01-8, Kanamycin A 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-92-7, L-Dopa, biological studies 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 67-20-9, Nitro-furantoin 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, derivs. 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 76-57-3, Codeine 78-11-5, Pentaerythritol tetranitrate 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 91-81-6, Tripelennamine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 113-15-5, Ergotamine 114-07-8, Erythromycin 114-49-8, Hyoscine hydrobromide 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 122-09-8, Phentermine 125-29-1, Dihydrocodeinone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 127-48-0, Trimethadione 128-62-1, Noscapine 145-94-8, Chlorindanol 155-41-9, Methscopolamine bromide 288-32-4D, Imidazole, derivs. 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 302-22-7, Chlormadinone acetate 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 309-43-3, Sodium secobarbital 315-30-0, Allopurinol 434-03-7, Ethisterone 439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole 469-62-5 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 523-87-5, Dimenhydrinate 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 578-66-5D, 8 Aminoquinoline, derivs. 578-68-7D, 4-Aminoquinoline, derivs. 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 846-50-4, Temazepam 1397-89-3, Amphotericin-B 1397-94-0, Antimycin A 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin-B; 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 4696-76-8, Kanamycin B 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 5786-21-0, Clozapine 5800-19-1, Metiapine 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 8063-07-8, Kanamycin 9000-83-3, Adenosine triphosphatase 9000-92-4, Amylase 9001-46-1, Glutamic acid dehydrogenase 9001-67-6, Neuraminidase 9001-78-9 9001-99-4, RNase 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-63-4D, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan, fatty acid esters 9016-45-9, Polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether 9035-74-9, Glycogen phosphorylase 10118-90-8, Minocycline 11111-12-9, Cephalosporins 13292-46-1, Rifampin 14271-04-6 14271-05-7 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22232-71-9, Mazindol 24730-10-7, Dihydroergocristine methanesulfonate 25953-19-9, Cefazoline

26780-50-7, Poly(lactide-co-glycolide) 30516-87-1 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 35189-28-7, Norgestimate 37517-28-5, Amikacin 53678-77-6, Muramyl dipeptide 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 55268-75-2, Cefuroxime 61036-62-2, Teicoplanin 64221-86-9, Imipenem 78110-38-0, Aztreonam 80738-43-8, Lincosamide 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82009-34-5, Cilastatin 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 123781-17-9, Histatin 189200-69-9, Polygen (therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with bioactive materials encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

L41 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:12580 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and composition for preserving media in the tip of a solution dispenser
INVENTOR(S): Tsao, Fu-Pao, Lawrenceville, GA, United States
Martin, Stephen Merritt, Roswell, GA, United States
Shlevin, Harold, Marietta, GA, United States
Rowe, Thomas Edward, Roswell, GA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CIBA Vision Corporation, Duluth, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5863562		19990126	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-626198		19960329	(8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-449476, filed on 30 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5611464
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fay, Zohreh
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lee, Michael U., Meece, R. Scott
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 584
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD The strong preservative may be selected (1) to both inhibit microbial growth and kill microorganisms which inadvertently contaminate the ophthalmic solution upon exposure to the surroundings or (2) to inhibit the degradation or deactivation of. . .

DETD Inoculum is prepared by inoculating USP test saline with about 2.0+10.sup.6 CFU/ml of the following test microorganisms : Aspergillus niger, Candida albicans, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Staphylococcus aureus. A sterile tip filled with ion exchange media (AMBERLITE. . .

DETD Microorganisms are recovered from tips by the following process. First, the exterior of the tip is swabbed with 70% isopropyl alcohol.. . . The plates are incubated at 30°-35° C. for 48-72 hours for bacteria and 20°-25° C. for the same period for fungus. The colonies are counted and the number of microorganisms per tip is determined.

DETD . . . (1) there is a 3 log or greater reduction of the challenge bacteria at 14 days, (2) the level of fungi remains at or below inoculum level at 14 days, and (3) the concentration of each test microorganism remains at or. . .

IT 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 54-42-2 55-91-4, Isoflurophate 57-47-6, Physostigmine 59-46-1, Procaine 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 70-00-8, Trifluridine

84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 87-00-3, Homatropine 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 103-86-6, Hydroxyamphetamine 120-97-8, Dichlorphenamide 137-58-6, Lidocaine 512-15-2, Cyclopentolate 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 1508-75-4, Tropicamide 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 47141-42-4, Levobunolol 63659-18-7, Betaxolol 79516-68-0, Levocabastine
(apparatus, method, and composition for preservative removal in pharmaceutical solution dispenser)

L41 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:21912 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Container for preserving media in the tip of a solution dispenser
INVENTOR(S):	Tsao, Fu-Pao, Lawrenceville, GA, United States Martin, Stephen M., Roswell, GA, United States Shlevin, Harold, Marietta, GA, United States Rowe, Thomas E., Roswell, GA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	CIBA Geigy Corporation, Tarrytown, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5611464		19970318	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-449476		19950530	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Seidleck, James J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Cooney, Jr., John M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Roberts, Edward McC., Meece, R. Scott, Lee, Michael U.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	533

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD The strong preservative may be selected (1) to both inhibit microbial growth and kill microorganisms which inadvertently contaminate the ophthalmic solution upon exposure to the surroundings or (2) to inhibit the degradation or deactivation of. . .

DETD Inoculum is prepared by inoculating USP test saline with about 2.0+10.sup.6 CFU/ml of the following test microorganisms : Aspergillus niger, Candida albicans, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Staphylococcus aureus. A sterile tip filled with ion exchange media (AMBERLITE. . .

DETD Microorganisms are recovered from tips by the following process. First, the exterior of the tip is swabbed with 70% isopropyl alcohol.. . . The plates are incubated at 30°-35° C. for 48-72 hours for bacteria and 20°-25° C. for the same period for fungus. The colonies are counted and the number of microorganisms per tip is determined.

DETD . . . (1) there is a 3 log or greater reduction of the challenge bacteria at 14 days, (2) the level of fungi remains at or below inoculum level at 14 days, and (3) the concentration of each test microorganism remains at or. . .

IT 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 54-42-2 55-91-4, Isoflurophate 57-47-6, Physostigmine 59-46-1, Procaine 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 70-00-8, Trifluridine 84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 87-00-3, Homatropine 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 103-86-6, Hydroxyamphetamine 120-97-8, Dichlorphenamide 137-58-6, Lidocaine 512-15-2, Cyclopentolate 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline

1508-75-4, Tropicamide 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5536-17-4, Vidarabine
15307-86-5, Diclofenac 47141-42-4, Levobunolol 63659-18-7, Betaxolol
79516-68-0, Levocabastine
(apparatus, method, and composition for preservative removal in pharmaceutical solution dispenser)

```
=> s anticholinergic quaternary amine
 75% OF LIMIT FOR L#S REACHED
L42         10 ANTICHOLINERGIC QUATERNARY AMINE

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:28:35 ON 19 NOV 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:32:20 ON 19 NOV 2008
L1            1 S GLYCOPYRROLATE/CN
L2            1 S GLYCOPYRRONIUM BROMIDE/CN
L3           10 S METHSCOPOLAMINE
L4           39 S HOMATROPINE
L5            3 S METHANTHELINE
L6            5 S PROPANTHELINE
L7            2 S AMBUTONIUM
L8            7 S BENZILONIUM
L9            3 S DIBUTOLINE
L10           3 S DIPHEMANIL
L11           4 S EMEPRONIUM
L12           0 S BLYCOPYRRONIUM
L13          10 S ISOPROPAMIDE
L14           1 S LACHESINE
L15           7 S MEPENZOLATE
L16          13 S OXYPHENONIUM
L17           8 S IPRATROPIUM
L18         236 S ATROPINE
L19          55 S HYOSCINE
L20         634 S METHOBROMIDE
L21           0 S METHOBROMIDE/CN

     FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CAPLUS, DDFB,
     DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE,
     IFIPAT, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPRODUCT, IPA, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDLINE,
     NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, PASCAL, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, ...' ENTERED AT
     15:41:50 ON 19 NOV 2008
L22      296653 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR
L23     1910593 S FUNGUS OR FUNGI
L24        1296 S L22 AND L23
L25      365995 S ODOR OR SWEAT
L26          18 S L24 AND L25
L27          16 DUP REM L26 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L28           2 S L27 AND PD<2004
L29         926 S L24 AND PD<2004
L30     4501061 S MICROORGANISMS
L31         654 S L29 AND L30
L32        2887 S BODY ODOR OR BODY MALODOR
L33           0 S L31 AND L32
L34      290910 S ODOR OR MALODOR?
L35           0 S L31 AND L34
L36       10395 S KILL (S) MICROORGANISM?
L37       26349 S KILL (S) BACTERIA
L38        9436 S KILL (S) FUNG?
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L39       38608 S L36 OR L37 OR L38
L40           5 S L31 AND L39
L41           5 DUP REM L40 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L42          10 S ANTICHOLINERGIC QUATERNARY AMINE

=> s l39 and l42
L43           1 L39 AND L42

=> d l43 ibib, kwic

L43  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:268411  USPATFULL
TITLE:                  Compositions and methods for treating body malodor and
                        fungal overgrowth in mammals
INVENTOR(S):            Lukacsko, Alison B., West Windsor, NJ, UNITED STATES

                             NUMBER       KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 20040209954     A1   20041021
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2004-826238     A1   20040416  (10)

                               NUMBER         DATE
                        ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2003-464079P    20030418 (60)
                        US 2003-469434P    20030509 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Vic Lin, MYERS DAWES ANDRAS & SHERMAN, LLP, Suite 1150,
                        19900 MacArthur Blvd., Irvine, CA, 92612
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             1594
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     The present invention is concerned with antimicrobial compositions
       suitable for bacteriostatic/bacteriocidal and fungistatic/fungicidal
       applications. Anticholinergic quaternary
       amine compounds are not known for their activity as
       antimicrobial agents, but have been determined as presenting a
       substantial benefit while exhibiting significantly reduced toxic effects
       over conventional treatments. Anticholinergic
       quaternary amine compounds are incorporated in an
       excipient matrix, at concentrations of from about 0.001% to about 10.0%
       (within an order of magnitude) either alone or in combination with
       conventional antifungal/antibacteriological agents.
       Anticholinergic quaternary amine compounds
       have antimicrobial pharmaceutical efficacy as well as the ability to
       enhance, accelerate and assist antimicrobial activity of other
       conventional.  .  .
SUMM   .  .  .  administration and a quaternary amine compound having
       anticholinergic activity. For ease of reference herein, we may refer
       generally to the anticholinergic quaternary
       amine (ACQA) as antimicrobial. The concentration of the
       anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in
       the composition is in an amount of from about 0.0001% to about 20% w/w,
       and preferably in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 10% w/w. More
       preferably, the concentration of the anticholinergic
       quaternary amine compound in the composition is in an
       amount of from about 0.001% to about 5% w/w.
SUMM   .  .  .  non-ACQA agent is substantially reduced without reduction in
```

effective therapeutic effect by combination of the non-ACQA anti-fungal agent with the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound. Advantageously, the antifungal and/or antibacterial effect of the combination is accelerated and enhanced over the antimicrobial effect of the. . .

SUMM [0035] In one aspect of the invention, the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound comprises glycopyrrolate. The non-ACQA anti-fungal agent comprises an imidazole or triazole compound, or any other therapeutically effective anti-fungal agent chemically compatible with a selected anticholinergic quaternary amine compound. This might include, for example, a peptide with antimicrobial activity. In another aspect, the invention is directed to a method for treating a fungal infection or condition comprising the steps of preparing a therapeutically effective amount of an anticholinergic quaternary amine compound and administering or delivering said anticholinergic quaternary amine compound to an area of a human body exhibiting said fungal infection. The administration step comprises contacting a fungi residing on or within the affected area with said anticholinergic quaternary amine compound or treating the fungal condition systemically.

SUMM [0036] The method according to the invention further comprises administration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine (ACQA) compound as a formulation in conjunction with a non-physiologically active base or support material. The non physiologically active base. . .

SUMM . . . invention lies in its ability to support both topical and systemic administration. The administration step includes topical application of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound as a preparation selected from the group consisting of patches, films sticks, gels, aerosols, non-aerosol sprays, solutions creams, ointments, lotions, mousses, powders, soft solids, and roll-ons. The administration step further includes systemic application of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound as a preparation selected from the group consisting of tablets, caplets, capsules, syrups, elixirs, lozenges, suspensions, emulsions, intravenous drips,. . .

SUMM [0038] Usefully, the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound is charged at a physiological pH to minimize systemic absorption of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound when localized treatment is desired.

DRWD [0042] FIG. 2b is a semi-schematic illustration of the structure of a minimum pharmacophore of an anticholinergic quaternary amine;

DETD [0052] In the instance of anti-fungal activity, detailed analysis has been carried out with a prototypical pathogen, Trichophytone mentagrophytes. The testing was conducted and illustrates the activity of the ACQA agents that are the subject of this invention. A Time Kill (D-Value) study (ASTM protocol #1891-97 Standard Guide For Determination Of A Survival Curve For Antimicrobial Agents Against Selected Microorganisms And Calculation Of A D-value And Concentration Coefficient) was carried out to screen for the antifungal activity of glycopyrrolate (3%).. . . which was Trichophyton mentagrophytes, a representative dermatophyte-causing species. Determination of the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) versus A. Niger, a prototypical fungi was also initiated. The vehicle was 65% water/35% ethanol.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating a microbial infection comprising the steps of preparing a therapeutically effective amount of an

anticholinergic quaternary amine compound and administering said anticholinergic quaternary amine compound to an area of a human body exhibiting said microbial infection.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . to claim 1, wherein the administration step comprises contacting a microbe residing on or within the infected area with said anticholinergic quaternary amine compound.

CLM What is claimed is:

3. The method according to claim 2, further comprising administration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine (ACQA) compound as a formulation in conjunction with a non-ACQA anti-microbial agent having a recommended concentration defining an effective therapeutic. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

4. The method according to claim 2, further comprising administration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine (ACQA) compound as a formulation in conjunction with a non physiologically active base or support material, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.0001% to about 20% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 10% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 5% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:

7. The method according to claim 2, wherein the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound comprises glycopyrrolate, mepenzolate or ipratropium.

CLM What is claimed is:

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the administration step includes topical application of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound as a preparation selected from the group consisting of patches, films, sticks, gels, aerosols, non-aerosols, sprays, creams, ointments, lotions,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the administration step includes systemic application of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound as a preparation selected from the group consisting of tablets, caplets, capsules, syrups, suspensions, films, emulsions, intravenous drips, injections,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

12. The method according to claim 2, wherein the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound is charged at a physiological pH to minimize systemic absorption of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound when localized treatment is desired.

CLM What is claimed is:

16. The antimicrobial composition according to claim 15, wherein the

concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the composition is in an amount of from about 0.0001% to about 20% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
17. The antimicrobial composition according to claim 16, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the composition is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 10% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
18. The antimicrobial composition according to claim 17, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the composition is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 5% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
20. The antimicrobial composition according to claim 16, wherein the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound comprises glycopyrrolate, mepenzolate or ipratropium.

CLM What is claimed is:
23. A method for inhibiting non-pathological body malodor comprising the steps of preparing a therapeutically effective amount of an anticholinergic quaternary amine compound and administering said anticholinergic quaternary amine compound to an area of a human body so as to act on bacteria resident on said area.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . administration step comprises topical application so as to contact a bacteria residing on or within the desired area with said anticholinergic quaternary amine compound.

CLM What is claimed is:
25. The method according to claim 23, wherein the administration step further includes penetration of the skin with the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound, thereby blocking the result of sympathetic cholinergic nerve fiber releasing acetylcholine to an innervated sweat gland.

CLM What is claimed is:
26. The method according to claim 24, further comprising administration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine (ACQA) compound as a formulation in conjunction with a non physiologically active base, support or excipient material, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.0001% to about 20% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
27. The method according to claim 26, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 10% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
28. The method according to claim 27, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 5% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:

29. The method according to claim 24, wherein the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound comprises glycopyrrolate.

CLM What is claimed is:
30. The method according to claim 25, wherein the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound is a charged species at physiological pH so as to minimize systemic absorption.

CLM What is claimed is:
32. The method according to claim 23, wherein the administration step includes topical application of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound as a preparation selected from the group consisting of patches, sticks, gels, aerosols, non-aerosols, sprays, creams, ointments, lotions, mousses,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
34. The method according to claim 24, further comprising: providing a metal salt antiperspirant; combining the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound with the metal salt antiperspirant; and administering the combination to a desired area of the human body.

CLM What is claimed is:
38. The antibacterial composition according to claim 37, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the composition is in an amount of from about 0.0001% to about 20% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
39. The antibacterial composition according to claim 38, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the composition is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 10% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
40. The antibacterial composition according to claim 39, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the composition is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 5% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
41. The antibacterial composition according to claim 40, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the composition is in an amount of from about 0.05% to about 5% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
42. The antibacterial composition according to claim 38, wherein the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound comprises glycopyrrolate.

CLM What is claimed is:
43. The antibacterial composition according to claim 38 further comprising a metal salt antiperspirant in combination with the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . microorganisms responsible for fungal infection and non-pathological body malodor comprising the steps of preparing a therapeutically

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effective amount of an anticholinergic quaternary amine compound and administering said anticholinergic quaternary amine compound to an area of a human body so as to counteract the effects of said microorganisms resident on or. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
46. The method according to claim 45, further comprising administration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine (ACQA) compound as a formulation in conjunction with an excipient, base or support material, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.0001% to about 20% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
47. The method according to claim 46, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 10% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
48. The method according to claim 47, wherein the concentration of the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound in the formulation is in an amount of from about 0.05% to about 5% w/w.

CLM What is claimed is:
49. The method according to claim 46, wherein the anticholinergic quaternary amine compound comprises glycopyrrolate.

```
=> s bactericidal or fungicidal
L44     295836 BACTERICIDAL OR FUNGICIDAL

=> s l22 and l44
L45        217 L22 AND L44

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l45
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, DGENE, DRUGMONOG2,
IMSPRODUCT, KOSMET, NUTRACEUT, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, USGENE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L45
L46         186 DUP REM L45 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l45 and pd<2004
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  14 FILES SEARCHED...
  16 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  22 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  27 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  32 FILES SEARCHED...
L47        164 L45 AND PD<2004
```

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```
=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l47
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, DGENE, DRUGMONOG2,
IMSPRODUCT, KOSMET, NUTRACEUT, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, USGENE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L47
L48         145 DUP REM L47 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s glycopyrrolate
L49        6253 GLYCOPYRROLATE

=> s l48 and l49

   8 FILES SEARCHED...
MAXIMUM L# REACHED
SAVE QUERIES AND/OR ANSWER SETS IF DESIRED
USE DELETE HISTORY TO DELETE ALL L'S
MAXIMUM L# WOULD BE EXCEEDED
SAVE QUERIES AND/OR ANSWER SETS IF DESIRED
USE DELETE HISTORY TO DELETE ALL L#S
If this command were executed now, it would create an L-number higher
than the maximum allowed L-number (L999).  To perform this command,
you must delete some or all L-numbers.  SAVE any L-number queries or
answer sets you wish to retain, then execute DELETE HISTORY.

=> d l48 135-145 ti

L48  ANSWER 135 OF 145  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Antifibrillatory drugs

L48  ANSWER 136 OF 145  USPATOLD on STN
TI     Alpha-substituted aralkyl esters of amino carboxylic acids

L48  ANSWER 137 OF 145  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation  on
     STN
TI   The germicidal properties of certain quaternary ammonium salts with
     special reference to cetyl-trimethyl-ammonium bromide.

L48  ANSWER 138 OF 145  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 13
TI   Disinfectants of invert soap type from 8-hydroxyquinoline and
     1-hydroxynaphthalene series

L48  ANSWER 139 OF 145  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   The pharmacological properties of some new derivatives of diaminodiphenyl
     sulfone

L48  ANSWER 140 OF 145  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation  on
     STN
TI   Vegetatives Nervensystem und Immunitat.

L48  ANSWER 141 OF 145  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation  on
     STN
TI   Synthese de quelques glucoalcaloides.

L48  ANSWER 142 OF 145  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   The bactericidal action of some common medicaments

L48  ANSWER 143 OF 145  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation  on
     STN
TI   Lysozyme an antibacterial body present in great concentration in tears,
```

Jagoe

and its relation to infection of the human eye.

L48 ANSWER 144 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 14
TI New medicaments

L48 ANSWER 145 OF 145 ADISNEWS COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Adis Data Information BV on STN
TI ADR news: Risks from non-drug aerosol components.

=> d l48 142-142 ibib, kwic

L48 ANSWER 142 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1932:42629 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 26:42629
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 26:4415e-f
TITLE: The bactericidal action of some common medicaments
AUTHOR(S): Todd, James P.; Smith, Helen L.
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Journal (1932), 128, 185-6,194-5
CODEN: PHJOAV; ISSN: 0031-6873
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
TI The bactericidal action of some common medicaments
SO Pharmaceutical Journal (1932), 128, 185-6,194-5
CODEN: PHJOAV; ISSN: 0031-6873
AB . . . certain bacterial organisms (Sarcina, Megatherium and Staphylococcus aureus) was studied. Conclusions: With the apparent exception of NaCl, common chemicals are bactericidal to non-spore-bearing organisms, but spore-bearing organisms are not destroyed by these substances. The spores may persist and develop under favorable. . .
IT Bactericidal action
(of atropine sulfate, quinine-HCl, sodium chloride, and strychnine-HCl)
IT 51-55-8, Atropine 57-24-9, Strychnine 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride
(bactericidal action of)

=> d l48 137-137 ibib, kwic

L48 ANSWER 137 OF 145 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1945:13470 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV19451900013537; BA19:13537
TITLE: The germicidal properties of certain quaternary ammonium salts with special reference to cetyl-trimethyl-ammonium bromide.
AUTHOR(S): Hoogerheide, J. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vick Chem. Co., N. Y.
SOURCE: JOUR BACT, (1945) Vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 277-289.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007
SO JOUR BACT, (1945) Vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 277-289.
AB A study was made of the bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties of the homologous series of quaternary ammonium salts derived

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from tetramethyl ammonium bromide. Bactericidal properties became evident when one methyl group was replaced by a nonyl group. Further increase in the chain length produced. . . with a definite maximum for cetyl-trimethyl-ammonium bromide. The effect of pH, temperature, and the inhibitory effect of serum on the bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties of this compound was studied in more detail. The bactericidal potency of this compound increases considerably with increasing pH. At pH 8 its phenol coefficient for Staphylo-coccus aureus at 37[degree]C. . . its potency with that of a series of commonly used disinfectants shows that this compound is one of the outstanding bactericidal and bacteriostatic agents. ABSTRACT AUTHORS: Auth. summ

RN 64-20-0 (tetramethyl ammonium bromide)
24959-67-9 (bromide)
14798-03-9 (ammonium)
108-95-2 (phenol)
57-09-0 (cetyl-trimethyl-ammonium bromide)
12124-97-9 (ammonium bromide)

=> d l48 125-134 ti

L48 ANSWER 125 OF 145 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI The pharmacological properties of the biologically active metabolite of paludrine and its bromo- and iodo- derivatives [In Polish with Russian and English summ.].
Original Title: Wlasnosci farmakologiczne czynnego biologicznie metabolitu paludryny i jego bromo- i jodopochodnych [In Polish with Russian and English summ.].

L48 ANSWER 126 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Pharmacological properties of the biologically active metabolite of paludrine and its bromo and iodo derivatives

L48 ANSWER 127 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11
TI Polycyclic sulfones from ammonia and 3,4-dihalosulfolanes

L48 ANSWER 128 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 12
TI Quaternary ammonium salts, especially bromides, derived from α-aminocarboxylic acids

L48 ANSWER 129 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Treatment of diabetes mellitus with 1-cyclohexyl-2-(p-tolylsulfonyl)urea (K 386)

L48 ANSWER 130 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Fundamental prerequisites for antibacterial chemotherapy

L48 ANSWER 131 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Sterility test of injectable official alkaloid solutions

L48 ANSWER 132 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Antibacterial action in vitro of atropine neutral sulfate

L48 ANSWER 133 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI The effect of some newer quaternary ammonium bases on the neuromuscular and ganglionic synapses

L48 ANSWER 134 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

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TI Toxicity of alkaloids for certain bacteria. III. Aconitine, cocaine, and scopolamine

=> d l48 134-134 ibib, kwic

L48 ANSWER 134 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:4124 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:4124
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:797a-b
TITLE: Toxicity of alkaloids for certain bacteria. III. Aconitine, cocaine, and scopolamine
AUTHOR(S): Poe, Charles F.; Johnson, Cecil C.; Johnson, Gladys
SOURCE: University of Colorado Studies, Series in Chemistry and Pharmacy (1952), 1, 65-70
CODEN: UCSCAQ; ISSN: 0588-4721
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
SO University of Colorado Studies, Series in Chemistry and Pharmacy (1952), 1, 65-70
CODEN: UCSCAQ; ISSN: 0588-4721
IT Alkaloids
(bactericidal or bacteriostatic action of)
IT Bactericidal action or Bacteriostatic action
(of alkaloids)
IT 51-34-3, Scopolamine 302-27-2, Aconitine
(toxicity to bacteria)

=> d l48 115-124 ti

L48 ANSWER 115 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Oxetanes

L48 ANSWER 116 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Adrenolytic activity of atropine, (+)-hyoscyamine, atroscine, homatropine, and related compounds

L48 ANSWER 117 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Bisbiguanides. A new series of antimicrobial agents

L48 ANSWER 118 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Skin substantivity as a criterion in the evaluation of antimicrobials

L48 ANSWER 119 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Thermorubin, a new antibiotic from a thermoactinomycete

L48 ANSWER 120 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
TI The ophthalmic use of penicillin derivatives. I. α-Phenoxyethylpenicillin

L48 ANSWER 121 OF 145 USPATOLD on STN
TI New organic sulphonamido isothiocyanates

L48 ANSWER 122 OF 145 USPATOLD on STN
TI Substituted trifluoromethylpheno-thiazine derivatives

L48 ANSWER 123 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Influence of some vitamins and alkaloids on the activity in vitro of Aureomycin

Jagoe

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L48 ANSWER 124 OF 145 USPATOLD on STN
TI Diquaternary ammonium salts of 2 amino ethyl 5 amino 3 pentenyl ether

=> d l48 124-124 ibib, kwic

L48 ANSWER 124 OF 145 USPATOLD on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:38747 USPATOLD
TITLE: Diquaternary ammonium salts of 2 amino ethyl 5 amino 3 pentenyl ether
INVENTOR(S): NIEDERHAUSER WARREN D

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2857380	A	19581021	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1955-549552		19551128	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1955-549552	19551128

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
LINE COUNT: 231
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . aureus. Similar results are obtained with the other compounds of this invention. The present compounds, also, exhibit strong bacteristatic and bactericidal activity toward N. catarr-halis, S. fecalis, and B. suis, among others, in a wide range of dilutions.
IT 108517-61-9P, 4-[5-[2-[Ethyl(p-octylbenzyl)amino]ethoxy]-2-pentenyl]-4-p-hexylbenzylmorpholinium iodide ethiodide 108538-26-7P, Piperidinium, 1-[2-[5-[ethyl(p-heptylbenzyl)amino]-3-pentenyloxy]ethyl]-1-p-heptylbenzyl-, chloride methochloride 108625-90-7P, 4-p-Hexylbenzyl-4-[2-[5-[(p-hexylbenzyl)methylamino]-3-pentenyloxy]ethyl]morpholinium bromide methobromide 121255-32-1P, 4,4'-(3-Oxaoct-6-enylene)bis[4-p-octylbenzylmorpholinium] chloride iodide 121255-33-2P, 1,1'-(3-Oxaoct-6-enylene)bis[1-p-octylbenzylpyrrolidinium] bromide chloride 124137-03-7P, Ammonium, 3-oxaoct-6-enylenebis[(p-hexylbenzyl)dimethyl-], bromide iodide
(preparation of)

=> d l48 105-114 ti

L48 ANSWER 105 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Influence of synantropic preparations on specific and nonspecific humoral immunity

L48 ANSWER 106 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Intracolonic oxygen tension and in vivo bactericidal effect of hyperbaric oxygen on rat colonic flora.

L48 ANSWER 107 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Change in the bactericidal activity of blood serum owing to the action of preparations affecting the M-cholinoreactive systems

L48 ANSWER 108 OF 145 IPA COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

10826238

TI Studies on stability of drugs in frozen systems. 7. The chemical stability of homatropine and the survival of bacteria in frozen, buffered (pH 7.4) hematropine eye drops

L48 ANSWER 109 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Intravitreal injection of methicillin for treatment of endophthalmitis.

L48 ANSWER 110 OF 145 USPATOLD on STN
TI MILDEWCIDAL COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF USE

L48 ANSWER 111 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Fungicidal effect of carboxylic acids of diesel oil from petroleum from eastern regions of the USSR

L48 ANSWER 112 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Antimicrobial activity of quaternary ammonium bromide

L48 ANSWER 113 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Antimicrobially active substances. V. Antimycotic activity of quaternary ammonium salts

L48 ANSWER 114 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Fungicidal compound

=> d l48 112-114 ibib, kwic

L48 ANSWER 112 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:50883 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:50883
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 74:8171a,8174a
TITLE: Antimicrobial activity of quaternary ammonium bromide
AUTHOR(S): Korai, Hiroki; Takeichi, Kazutaka
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Appl. Chem., Tokusima Tech. Coll., Tokusima, Japan
SOURCE: Hakko Kogaku Zasshi (1970), 48(10), 635-40
CODEN: HKZAA2; ISSN: 0367-5963
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO Hakko Kogaku Zasshi (1970), 48(10), 635-40
CODEN: HKZAA2; ISSN: 0367-5963
IT Ammonium compounds, substituted, biological studies
(alkyltrimethyl--- bromides, fungicidal activity of)
IT 57-09-0 64-20-0 71-91-0 1119-94-4 1119-97-7 2082-84-0 2650-50-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fungicidal activity of)
IT 7733-02-0 7758-98-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fungicidal activity of trimethylammonium bromide alkyl derivs. synergism with)

L48 ANSWER 113 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:108238 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:108238
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 72:19557a,19560a
TITLE: Antimicrobially active substances. V. Antimycotic activity of quaternary ammonium salts

10826238

AUTHOR(S): Capek, Alois; Simek, Antonin; Nemcova, D.; Janata, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vyzk. Ustav Farm. Biochem., Prague, Czech.
SOURCE: Folia Microbiologica (Prague, Czech Republic) (1970), 15(1), 54-8
CODEN: FOMIAZ; ISSN: 0015-5632
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Folia Microbiologica (Prague, Czech Republic) (1970), 15(1), 54-8
CODEN: FOMIAZ; ISSN: 0015-5632
IT Ammonium compounds, substituted, biological studies
(fungicidal activity of)
IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationships
(fungicidal, of substituted ammonium compds.)
IT 2074-63-7 2676-72-4 3976-42-9 3976-43-0 3976-44-1 3976-50-9
3976-52-1 4036-36-6 4036-37-7 4074-33-3 4135-70-0
10558-30-2 10558-31-3 10558-32-4 10558-33-5 10558-34-6
10558-35-7 10558-36-8 10558-37-9 10566-98-0 10566-99-1
10567-00-7 10567-01-8 10567-02-9 10606-37-8 27587-38-8
27587-43-5 27587-44-6 27587-52-6 27587-56-0, Ammonium,
benzyl(1-carboxyundecyl)dimethyl-, chloride, hexyl ester 27587-58-2
27587-59-3 27587-60-6 27587-61-7 27587-62-8 27825-11-2
27825-15-6 27825-16-7 27825-17-8 27825-18-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fungicidal activity of)

L48 ANSWER 114 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:2450 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:2450
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 72:430h,431a
TITLE: Fungicidal compound
INVENTOR(S): Arnold, Donald R.; Sousa, Anthony A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Corp.
SOURCE: Brit., 15 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1163886		19690910	GB 1966-39064	19660901 <--

TI Fungicidal compound
PI GB 1163886 19690910

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 1163886		19690910	GB 1966-39064	19660901 <--

IT 16375-82-9 19596-17-9 19596-18-0 19596-19-1 19596-20-4
19596-21-5 19596-22-6 19596-23-7 19596-24-8 19596-25-9
19596-26-0 19596-27-1 19596-28-2 19596-29-3 19596-30-6
19596-55-5 19596-56-6 19596-57-7 19596-58-8 19596-59-9
19596-60-2 19596-61-3 19596-98-6 19596-99-7 19669-88-6
20456-71-7 20456-87-5 21432-61-1 26470-52-0 28189-32-4
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fungicides)

10826238

=> d l48 95-104 ti

L48 ANSWER 95 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Antimicrobial activity of street heroin.

L48 ANSWER 96 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI [The kind of action of some phytotherapeutic expectorants on the mucociliary transport].
WIRKUNGSNACHWEIS EINIGER PHYTOTHERAPEUTISCHER EXPEKTORANTIEN AUF DEN MUKOZILIAREN TRANSPORT.

L48 ANSWER 97 OF 145 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2008 IFI on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI METAL SALTS OF MIXED DITHIOCARBAMIC ACIDS; FUNGICIDES

L48 ANSWER 98 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI 5-Oxocoriolin B derivatives

L48 ANSWER 99 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Study of the antibacterial effectiveness of eye drop preservatives. III. Evaluation of the bactericidal effect of selected mixtures in the drug medium

L48 ANSWER 100 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
TI Effect of refrigeration on bactericidal activity of four preserved multiple-dose injectable drug products

L48 ANSWER 101 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI Preservation of eye drops. V. Effect of drugs on the preservation properties of the basic solution

L48 ANSWER 102 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Metal-ammonium, substituted ammonium, phosphonium and/or substituted phosphonium alkylene(or phenylene) bisdithiocarbamate/alkyl(or dialkyl)dithiocarbamate

L48 ANSWER 103 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Subconjunctival gentamicin prophylaxis against postoperative endophthalmitis in the rabbit.

L48 ANSWER 104 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
TI Treatment for textile materials, especially carpets

=> d l48 85-94 ti

L48 ANSWER 85 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Vinylthioacetamido oxacephalosporin derivatives and intermediates

L48 ANSWER 86 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Triazole antifungal agents

L48 ANSWER 87 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI [Pros and cons of putting preservatives in eye-drops].
WERT UND UNWERT VON KONSERVIERUNGSMITTELN IN AUGENTROPFEN. PRAXISUMFRAGEN UND EXPERIMENTELLE UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR FORDERUNG DES DAB 8/78.

Jagoe

L48 ANSWER 88 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Conversion of an aldehyde into an alkene, especially of phenolic aldehydes into the corresponding alkenes

L48 ANSWER 89 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Triazole and imidazole derivatives

L48 ANSWER 90 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
TI Synthesis of tetrahalomonoaryl tellurates(IV)

L48 ANSWER 91 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Endobronchial pH. Relevance to aminoglycoside activity in gram-negative bacillary pneumonia.

L48 ANSWER 92 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Influence of anesthesia and surgery on immunocompetence.

L48 ANSWER 93 OF 145 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI [Idiopathic mitral valvular prolapse. Prognosis and treatment]. LE PROLAPSUS VALVULAIRE MITRAL IDIOPATHIQUE. PRONOSTIC ET TRAITEMENT.

L48 ANSWER 94 OF 145 USPATFULL on STN
TI Embryogenesis in vitro, induction of qualitative and quantitative changes in metabolites produced by plants and products thereof

=> d l48 75-84 ti

L48 ANSWER 75 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Survival of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in some pharmaceutical solutions

L48 ANSWER 76 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis and quantative structure-activity relations of new antifungal 1-[2-(substituted phenyl)allyl]imidazoles and related compounds

L48 ANSWER 77 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Disinfectant compositions containing quaternary ammonium copolymers and metal ions, and disinfection process applicable to infected liquids or surfaces

L48 ANSWER 78 OF 145 USPATFULL on STN
TI Biologically active agents containing substituted isoxazolidines

L48 ANSWER 79 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Syntheses of 23-C-alkylidene, and 23-N-containing derivatives of 5-O-mycaminosyltylonolide

L48 ANSWER 80 OF 145 USPATFULL on STN
TI Base composition for external preparations, pharmaceutical composition for external use and method of promoting percutaneous drug absorption

L48 ANSWER 81 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Influence of the antimicrobial action of some drugs on sterility control

L48 ANSWER 82 OF 145 USPATFULL on STN
TI Vinylthioacetamido oxacephalosporin derivatives

L48 ANSWER 83 OF 145 USPATFULL on STN
TI ((3,4,5,6-Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)methoxy)oxabicycloalkane herbicides

L48 ANSWER 84 OF 145 USPATFULL on STN
TI 1-(Tetrahydrofurylmethyl)azoles

=> d l48 77-77 ibib, kwic

L48 ANSWER 77 OF 145 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:623341 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:223341
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:35751a,35754a
TITLE: Disinfectant compositions containing quaternary ammonium copolymers and metal ions, and disinfection process applicable to infected liquids or surfaces
INVENTOR(S): Legros, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fabricom Air Conditioning S. A., Belg.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
	WO 8702221	A1	19870423	WO 1986-BE32		19861014	<--
	W: DK, JP, NO, US						
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE						
	EP 250459	A1	19880107	EP 1986-906249		19861014	<--
	EP 250459	B1	19920520				
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE						
	JP 63501793	T	19880721	JP 1986-505549		19861014	<--
	AT 76255	T	19920615	AT 1986-906249		19861014	<--
	CA 1272123	A1	19900731	CA 1986-520535		19861015	<--
	DK 8703030	A	19870804	DK 1987-3030		19870615	<--
	NO 8702518	A	19870616	NO 1987-2518		19870616	<--
	US 4923619	A	19900508	US 1987-73796		19870803	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				LU 1985-86123	A	19851017	
				EP 1986-906249	A	19861014	
				WO 1986-BE32	W	19861014	

PI WO 8702221 A1 19870423

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 8702221	A1	19870423	WO 1986-BE32	19861014	<--
	W: DK, JP, NO, US					
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE					
	EP 250459	A1	19880107	EP 1986-906249	19861014	<--
	EP 250459	B1	19920520			
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
	JP 63501793	T	19880721	JP 1986-505549	19861014	<--
	AT 76255	T	19920615	AT 1986-906249	19861014	<--
	CA 1272123	A1	19900731	CA 1986-520535	19861015	<--
	DK 8703030	A	19870804	DK 1987-3030	19870615	<--
	NO 8702518	A	19870616	NO 1987-2518	19870616	<--
	US 4923619	A	19900508	US 1987-73796	19870803	<--

IT Amines, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

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(tertiary, reactions of, with dihalo compds., bactericidal
quaternary ammonium compds. from)
IT 28728-55-4 31546-81-3 31546-82-4 31546-83-5 31546-84-6
31546-85-7 31546-86-8 32699-14-2 49649-05-0 51853-16-8
54983-66-3 59424-41-8 110864-72-7 111339-23-2 111339-24-3
111339-25-4 111339-26-5 111359-19-4 111366-20-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(disinfectant composition containing metal ion and)
IT 9011-04-5P 26006-18-8P 26006-19-9P 28728-55-4P 30105-61-4P
30105-70-5P 51624-94-3P 58436-93-4P 58461-89-5P 59424-42-9P
110864-62-5P 111308-53-3P 111308-54-4P 111308-55-5P 111308-56-6P
111308-57-7P 111308-58-8P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as disinfectant)

=> FIL REGISTRY

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	581.18	697.95

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.80	-0.80

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 NOV 2008 HIGHEST RN 1073232-10-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 NOV 2008 HIGHEST RN 1073232-10-6

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conducting SmartSELECT searches.

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experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> S 28728-55-4/RN

L50 1 28728-55-4/RN

=> SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY

NOTICE SET TO 1 U.S. DOLLAR FOR DISPLAY COMMAND
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10826238

=> D L50 RN CCN 1-

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THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 2.00 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:y

L50 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 28728-55-4 REGISTRY
CN Poly[(dimethyliminio)-1,3-propanediyl(dimethyliminio)-1,6-hexanediyl bromide (1:2)] (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Poly[(dimethyliminio)-1,3-propanediyl(dimethyliminio)-1,6-hexanediyl dibromide] (9CI); Poly[(dimethyliminio)trimethylene(dimethyliminio)hexamethylene dibromide] (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1,3-Dibromopropane-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,6-hexanediamine copolymer, SRU; 1,3-Dibromopropane-N,N,N',N'-tetramethylhexamethylenediamine polymer, SRU; 1,5-Dimethyl-1,5-diazaundecamethylene polymethobromide; 3,6-Ionene; 6,3-Ionene; 6,3-Ionene bromide; Biobrene Plus; COP 1; COP 1 (onium compound); Hexadimethrine bromide; Ionene-6,3; Poly(N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-N-trimethylene-N'-hexamethylenediammonium dibromide); Polybrene; Poly[(dimethyliminio)-1,6-hexanediyl(dimethyliminio)-1,3-propanediyl dibromide]

=> SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

NOTICE SET TO OFF FOR DISPLAY COMMAND
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:28:35 ON 19 NOV 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:32:20 ON 19 NOV 2008
L1 1 S GLYCOPYRROLATE/CN
L2 1 S GLYCOPYRRONIUM BROMIDE/CN
L3 10 S METHSCOPOLAMINE
L4 39 S HOMATROPINE
L5 3 S METHANTHELINE
L6 5 S PROPANTHELINE
L7 2 S AMBUTONIUM
L8 7 S BENZILONIUM
L9 3 S DIBUTOLINE
L10 3 S DIPHEMANIL
L11 4 S EMEPRONIUM
L12 0 S BLYCOPYRRONIUM
L13 10 S ISOPROPAMIDE
L14 1 S LACHESINE
L15 7 S MEPENZOLATE
L16 13 S OXYPHENONIUM
L17 8 S IPRATROPIUM
L18 236 S ATROPINE
L19 55 S HYOSCINE
L20 634 S METHOBROMIDE
L21 0 S METHOBROMIDE/CN

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CAPLUS, DDFB,

Jagoe

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     DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE,
     IFIPAT, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPRODUCT, IPA, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDLINE,
     NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, PASCAL, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, ...' ENTERED AT
     15:41:50 ON 19 NOV 2008
L22         296653 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR
L23        1910593 S FUNGUS OR FUNGI
L24           1296 S L22 AND L23
L25         365995 S ODOR OR SWEAT
L26             18 S L24 AND L25
L27             16 DUP REM L26 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L28              2 S L27 AND PD<2004
L29            926 S L24 AND PD<2004
L30        4501061 S MICROORGANISMS
L31            654 S L29 AND L30
L32           2887 S BODY ODOR OR BODY MALODOR
L33              0 S L31 AND L32
L34         290910 S ODOR OR MALODOR?
L35              0 S L31 AND L34
L36          10395 S KILL (S) MICROORGANISM?
L37          26349 S KILL (S) BACTERIA
L38           9436 S KILL (S) FUNG?
L39          38608 S L36 OR L37 OR L38
L40              5 S L31 AND L39
L41              5 DUP REM L40 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L42             10 S ANTICHOLINERGIC QUATERNARY AMINE
L43              1 S L39 AND L42
L44         295836 S BACTERICIDAL OR FUNGICIDAL
L45            217 S L22 AND L44
L46            186 DUP REM L45 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L47            164 S L45 AND PD<2004
L48            145 DUP REM L47 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L49           6253 S GLYCOPYRROLATE
L***             0 S L48 AND L49
L***             0 S L48 AND L49
L***             0 S L48 AND L49
L***             0 S L48 AND L49
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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:27:57 ON 19 NOV 2008
L50              1 S 28728-55-4/RN
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10826238

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SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY
SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY
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